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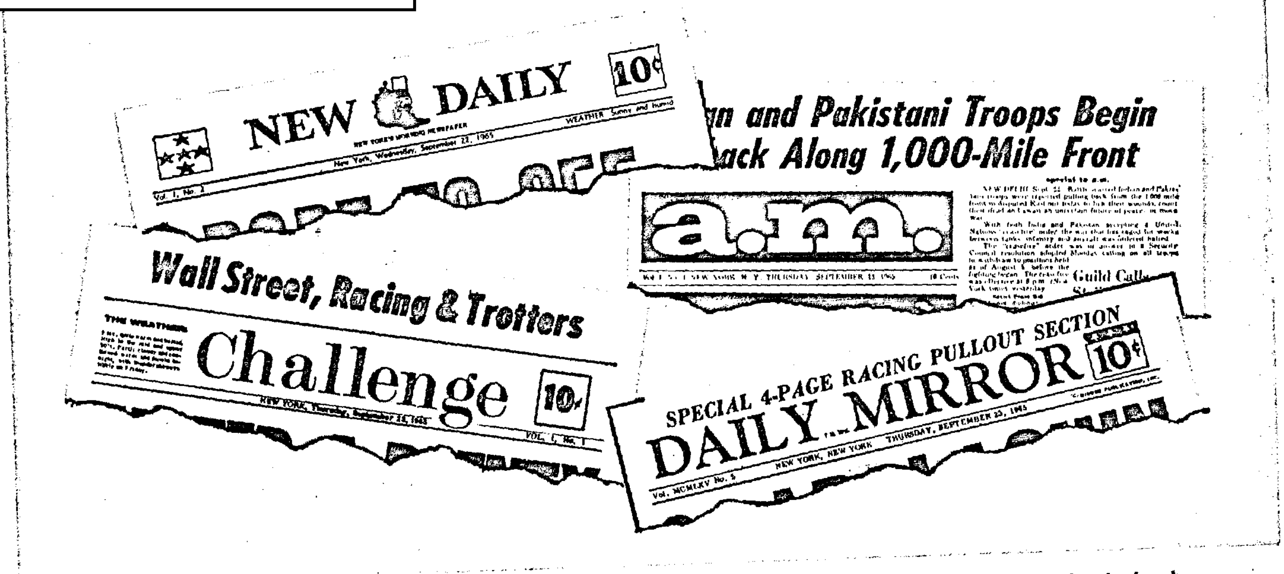

Papers with unfamiliar mastheads bloomed when most of the New York press was shut down by a strike-lockout

LABOR

Crack appears in press deadlock

In New York shutdown, Herald Tribune breaks publishers' ranks and resumes press runs as Times and Newspaper Guild continue negotiations on automation and jurisdictional problems

Challenge, a.m., New Daily, Daily Mirror. New Yorkers, hungry for city newspapers, eyed these new mastheads warily and bought the new tabloids sparingly this week, as a strike-lockout of six major dailies moved into its third week.

The strike-born papers made no pretense of permanency: They were here-today, gone-tomorrow publications to fill a vacuum—and collect dimes. Along with out-of-city newspapers, they filled in around the quickly soldout stacks of one regular morning and one afternoon paper.

The New York Herald Tribune broke away from the Publishers Assn. of New York City last weekend and resumed publishing in the morning field. The New York Post, out of the association since the 1962-63 strike, never stopped regular appearances.

Strike goes on. At midweek, the American Newspaper Guild continued on strike against the New York Times, and five other dailies—including two on Long Island—in the Publishers Assn. remained shut down in support of the Times.

The Guild walkout at the Times affected only 2,200 directly, but the strike-lockout at one time idled 17,000 and blacked out newspapers with a daily circulation of 4.4-million. Publishers estimated losses as "many millions of dollars."

Making up losses. The publishers are partially protected by strike insurance carried by the association with the Mutual Insurance Co., in Bermuda. They collect a reported $13,000 for each weekday lost or $26,000 for a Sunday, to a limit of $650,000 to one paper or $2,750,000 for all under the insurance program.

For Times strikers and those locked out, wage losses won't be recouped. Economic terms aren't at stake in the Guild labor dispute. The wage pattern already set in earlier craft bargaining is sure to be followed: $12 a week in wages over three years.

The Guild is paying strike benefits ranging from $40 to $89 a week, depending on pay and number of dependents; its reserves are believed sufficient to last nine weeks.

Guild issues. The key issues in the Times-Guild dispute were the union's demands for pension and severance pay changes; a union shop; more job security if operations are automated, and a guarantee of Guild jurisdiction if technological developments change jobs.

Publishers said the Guild was, in effect, asking veto power over automation. The Guild and mediators in the dispute said the Guild was opening a way for automation but was asking protection for jobholders and for the union's jurisdiction.

Knotty questions. Theodore W. Kheel, one of the nation's topflight mediators serving without pay in the dispute, described the automation issues as "the most complex tackled yet." The problem is to find a formula for protecting jobholders and union rights in a closely integrated, multi-union shop that's undergoing technological changes.

For example, who gets jurisdiction over a changed job? If a worker is transferred, and his new job is under a different union, must he change unions? And what will happen to him if further technological changes re-